

CHINA.

Importance of increasing the Number of Missionaries in Southwestern Asia.

The following extracts are commended to the serious perusal of those who are able to give their personal services as missionaries, and of those who are able to contribute the pecuniary means for supporting missionaries among the heathen. The letter from which the first extracts are made, is from Mr. Bridges, and is dated "Canton, Jan. 17, 1832."

Only eight or ten individuals, and several of us late in the field, constitute the whole number of the preachers of the gospel in the Chinese mission—not one where a hundred are needed.

This is a great difficulty. We know, blessed be God for the assurance, that it is nothing with the Lord to help, whether with many, or with those that have no power; and we fear that eight or ten hundred preachers for China, or for what have, very properly been styled, the Chinese language nations, will in the eyes of some, seem to be a sort of extravagance.

But what was the conduct and what the extravagance of the Lord Jesus? After having ordained the twelve, he immediately "appointed others also," and sent them forth in haste; and because the harvest was great, and the laborers few, he commanded them to pray to the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his harvest. Now, instead of the single province of Judea, the world is the field, and the command is to go into every part of it, and preach the gospel to every creature.

But "at what point shall the attack be made?" And "where are the people most accessible?" The work should be begun on all sides, and without delay. Wherever the laborers have gone they have found work enough to do. If there be only a willing mind, an obedient heart, and a ready hand—a soul and a body willing to spend and be spent, the Lord will take care of the rest. All the stations among the Chinese emigrants—at Penang, Malacca, Java, Singapore, and the numerous islands, need missionaries. All that wide extent of country, south of this—Touquin, Laos, Cochin-China, and Cambodia—need missionaries. Loo-choo, Formosa, Japan, Korea, and the region far beyond, need missionaries. Last not least, China proper needs missionaries—men who with the spirit of the primitive apostles, will go into the interior, and along the coast, preaching the gospel, and distributing the word of God. Let it not be said that such attempts will be unavailing. That soldier is a coward or a traitor, who will disobey or evade the commands of his Leader. The voyage along the whole coast of China, demonstrates to those who must have such proof, what can be done.

The voyage along the Chinese coast, here referred to, is the one performed by Mr. Gutzlaff, of which there will be a more particular mention below.

Means for procuring Bibles, tracts and other books are also wanted. The Scripture-lessons a copy of which has been forwarded to the Missionary Rooms, two tracts, one on the soul, by Afa, the other on gambling, by Dr. Milne, are the only books which your missionary has been concerned in publishing. The blocks for the Scripture lessons cost \$542.50. They were cut, and will last to print, probably, fifteen or twenty thousand copies. These Afa, procuring all the materials, can print for about thirty cents a copy. Tracts, too, can be printed very cheap; and we want means to print them, and then they can be circulated.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, the writer of the following letter, is said to be a Prussian, and is connected with the Netherlands Missionary Society. It was a letter from this devoted and enterprising missionary addressed to the Board, which first called the attention of the Prudential Committee to Siam as a promising field for missions. Under date of January 14, 1832, he thus writes the Committee from Canton.

The fact that your society had actually engaged in the Chinese mission, was a sufficient reason to fill my heart with gratitude towards God, who directs the hearts of his children to the greatest of nations, which his hand did create upon the globe. Your willingness to co-operate in the evangelization of the greatest nation, makes me fully believe you will increase your exertions, and even work to the utmost of your power, if God by his outstretched arm opens doors which nobody can shut.

In reliance on the all-sufficiency of a Saviour, styled millions as an inheritance, I went from Siam to the Canton, Fou-Kien, Shanton, and Petcheli provinces, to the frontiers of Manchou-Tary, directed in this Chinese, after having become a naturalized citizen, in the quality of missionary, physician, and eventually of a navigator. Though not recognized as a European, I found myself as far as to call forth an invitation for next year. Hence I very soon shall leave this place, and if God in his mercy permits it, take a wider range than ever before. Before you read this, I shall actually be engaged, and by divine mercy perhaps be permitted to go to Japan, that strong hold of Satan. I hope that the holy cause will rouse you to prayer, that doors so pertinaciously shut centuries since, may be thrown open, that the Chinese wall of national separation may be dashed to pieces, and the Japanese, Japanese, and Japanese may be converted into obedience to the gospel. Accordingly to the last national census, 350 millions constitute China's population, and these all worship the god of this world, and the surrounding countries are enveloped by impenetrable darkness, and we cannot send these large nations the light of the gospel, because these countries are inaccessible to Christian missionaries? No; they are not inaccessible, if a servant of God, clothed with deep humility, penetrated with the love of Christ, endowed with talents, sustained by prayers at home, and collected by his own, is willing to make every sacrifice for the glory of God. But there are no funds to support them? There are men who travel at their own expense to gratify their curiosity; and in a land of liberty, like yours, shall no individuals be found, who will travel at their own expense for love to their Saviour? Christ showers his grace upon your blessed country; and there are no individuals to be met with, who being enriched by the gift of the Holy Spirit, can devote their property and their lives to the cause of God in China? To individuals of this description I address myself. They will find an unbounded field for exertion, patience, love, and talent. Let them be duly acquainted with some useful art, mathematics and medicine in preference, and possessing a talent for acquiring languages, and they may brave Jesuitical stratagems, armed with faith in their Saviour, and recommended by simplicity in their proceedings. An ardent mind will find free scope among this immense population. It is well to possess Christian fortitude, patience, and enthusiastic desire for the salvation of China. China needs these qualifications in its spiritual benefactors.

Consider not the insignificant individual who enters you to become co-operators in this great vineyard, but the cause of God, and pray for your correspondent, who is surely the most incompetent for the performance of the task with which he is charged.

[Miss Herald.]

REVIVAL AMONG THE OSAGES.

The Missions Herald for August contains brief notices of increased attention to religion among the Osages. Mr. Jones writes from Harmony, under date of Jan. 19, as follows:

We bless God that a brighter day seems to be dawning upon us. Present appearances favor the idea, that the great Shepherd of Israel is about to take some of these tender lambs under his own care, by gathering them into his fold. For two months past, considerable seriousness has prevailed among the youth at this station.

After laboring ten years on this barren heath, you may well suppose that even the prospect of some precious fruits would have an exhilarating effect upon our spirits. To be permitted to see the fruits of our labor among those, who come after us, and not among ourselves, is a high privilege, but to gather in the golden grain in the highest degree encouraging.

Jan 4th Mr. Jones writes, that thirteen were admitted to the church on the day previous, eleven by profession and two by letters. Two of these were Osages, two were Delaware, and two were colored persons; the rest were children of the missionaries. Most of these are members of the school, and became hopefully pious during the month of

March. The missionaries indulged hopes concerning the piety of several others, while the spirit of serious inquiry was fast in many more.

Two days later, Mr. Jones writes that there was a prospect of a still larger accession to the church on their next communion, than was witnessed on the 3d of June.

Eight or ten were hopefully born into the kingdom in one week. What is rather surprising, all except two or three of those who entertain hope, have either been or are still members of the school. This fact imports new courage to your missionaries, and is a proof of the utility of the schools. Were you here you might suffer a similar inconvenience to that once experienced by missionaries among the Hotentots;—you could scarcely find a place for secret devotion. Walking out morning or evening, you would hear the voice of prayer in almost every direction.

MEDITERRANEAN MISSION.—The Rev. Eli Smith is now on a visit to his native land, according to an arrangement made by the Committee when he embarked for the Mediterranean, six years ago. He will probably reside in the East, and besides promoting the cause of missions by personal intercourse with the churches, will publish in a volume the results of the inquiries which he and Mr. Dwight made in their late tour in Armenia.

Mr. Smith was in Egypt at the beginning of 1827—crossed the desert to Palestine in February of that year—was at Beyrout and upon Mount Lebanon until May 1828, when he returned to Malta superintending the press at Malta until February 1829—visited Greece in the spring and summer of that year—was again connected with the press at Malta till March 1830—then entered upon an exploring tour in Armenia with Mr. Dwight—travelled by land from Smyrna to Constantinople; from Constantinople to Erzerum in Armenia; thence to Tiflis in Georgia; thence to Echmiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia; thence to Tebriz, in Persia; thence to a body of Nestorians in the mountains of Kurdistan; and finally returned to Constantinople by way of Trebizond, on the Black Sea.

[Herald.]

TEMBIDGE, VT.—Letter to the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle, dated July 9, 1832.

Yesterday I was permitted to attend worship in Tunbridge. The audience was large and solemn. At the communion day. Six were received into the Congregational church on profession. I have known something of the history of this church for five years past. It has presented to the eye of the Christian rather a gloomy prospect. One year since, it consisted of only 30 members, nearly all of whom were very aged, and its friends in all this region began to fear, as well they might, that it must soon become extinct. But the Lord has appeared for this little branch of his Zion, and given joy to those who have mourned over her desolations. Their aged minister has the consolation of seeing that his labor has not been lost. Within nine months past, 40 have been added to this church, 31 of whom were by profession. Now instead of 30, there are 70 members, many of whom were young men and men in middle life, and men of influence and respectability.

SCOTLAND.—A letter from Mr. David Nasmith, who visited this city last year, to a friend in New-York, published in the Evangelist.

That the monthly tract distribution has been commenced in the town and vicinity of Falkirk, and that already upwards of 30 ladies are employed in the work. Their reception has been good, with a very few exceptions.

The Glasgow City Mission continues to prosper. Twenty-two agents are at present in its service. The Dublin City Mission is also succeeding. Twenty missionaries are now usefully employed. I find that in my absence, a number of the small towns in Scotland, have been forming each their town mission—and I trust that others will follow their example, until all our cities, towns, and villages in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, have each their mission for carrying the glorious gospel of the Son of God to the ignorant and careless.

We have formed what is called the British Wesley Association, and many by means of it, are now learning the same verse with their American brethren, every morning. We have published the verses for the year, with marginal references, to forward the arrangement.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE commenced its sittings at Bradford, Yorkshire, on the 18th ult. and closed on the 24th. The total number of members reported in the Society is 41,201; of travelling preachers, 268; of local preachers, 3,141; of chapels, 1,424.

[London Patriot.]

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Some allusion was made last week at the meeting of the last General Assembly of the slaves on the property of J. B. Williams, Esq., during the recent insurrection in Jamaica; we have since been informed, that 2091.44.10d. has been paid over by this gentleman to the Parent Institution, as a moiety of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of two schoolmasters and their families, engaged in the work of instruction on his estates.

SABBATH DINNERS.—The Scottish Guardian states, that Dr. Chalmers, at the request of the last General Assembly of Scotland, declined dining with the Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, on Sabbath, during the sittings of the Assembly, and omitted the Moderator's usual breakfast on this day.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1832.

CLOSING THE DRAMSHOPS.

Some weeks ago we suggested that all the dram-shops in the city ought to be closed, as an act of justice to the great mass of our community and of mercy to those who are in the habit of frequenting them. We repeat and urge the suggestion. We have no reason to expect that we shall escape a visit of the cholera. The present uncommon healthiness of the city is nothing more than was observed in New York, Albany, and other places, but a few weeks ago.

Dr. Bronson of Albany says: "Some weeks before the appearance of the cholera among us, there was almost an universal opinion of all diseases." "Physicians had little or nothing to do. The smallness of the number of deaths in our city was almost unexampled." And he adds that the same fact had been observed in other places. Although, therefore, the excellent precautionary measures adopted in such good time by our city authorities will doubtless do much towards diminishing the violence of the epidemic when it shall appear, we cannot expect they will keep it from us; and it becomes us to prepare the people, as well as the streets and houses, to meet it. How shall it be done?

Notwithstanding it has been said to the contrary, we are entirely convinced, that the immediate and entire abandonment of the use of ardent spirit by the whole community, without any exception, would be the best of all possible preventive measures. It is urged, we know, that the sudden abandonment of the habit of spirit-drinking would throw the system into such a state as to invite the disease. Suppose it to be so. The cholera has not yet reached us, and probably will not reach us till the immediate effects of such a change would be past, in most cases; and as soon as the immediate effects are past, the danger supposed to result from a change of habit is over, as every body acknowledges, and the system is in a far better state than before to resist the attack of cholera or any similar disease.

But it has never been proved, and we do not believe, that an abandonment of the habit of spirit-drinking by any individual in the city of New York, at this moment, would expose him to the cholera, more than a continuance of that habit. We are aware that advice published by some distinguished physicians seems to imply that it would. But, with deference to such high authorities, (if indeed they have been rightly understood,) we urge that, so far as we have been able to learn, facts are all, in all countries, in our favor. If spirit-drinkers who have suddenly reformed have been carried off by the cholera, let the cases be adduced. We have never heard of one. If of the two classes—those

who continue to drink and those who suddenly and entirely abandon the use of ardent spirit—the latter are more liable to the cholera than the former, let the facts that prove it be brought forward. The burden of the proof is with the assertors of the doctrine. Among all the opium-eaters of India and spirit-drinkers of Europe and America, we do not believe they can find a single fact in their favor.

But, although we might properly stop with this call for proof, we go farther. We have facts against the doctrine, abundantly sufficient, the absence of any in its favor, to overthrow it entirely. A few of them are here submitted to the consideration of our readers:

1. Prince Lieven, Russian Ambassador in England, stated to Sir Matthew Terner, that "the cholera, during its prevalence at St. Petersburg and Moscow, did not increase the mortality beyond the average number of deaths. By the official returns, the number of deaths, taken as a whole, during the prevalence of the epidemic at Moscow, was absolutely less than at ordinary times. This is attributed to the people refraining from drinking and other habits of dissipation." Here the change of habit in regard to spirit-drinking was doubtless after the epidemic had actually appeared, and instead of exposing to disease, it evidently saved life to a very great extent.

2. After the epidemic had been raging at Quebec for several weeks and there had consequently been ample opportunity to observe facts, the city authorities, by recommendation of the Board of Health, prohibited under severe penalties, the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than two gallons—the object being to put an entire stop to spirit-drinking.

3. Dr. Bronson of Albany, who visited Montreal for the purpose of observing the phenomena of the cholera there, after mentioning the appalling mortality among drunkards, says: "Even moderate drinkers have been but a little better off. Ardent spirit in any shape and in all quantities has been highly detrimental. Some temperate men resorted to it during the prevalence of the malady, as a preventive, but they did it at their peril. It is believed never to have done good, but always injury." What shadow of evidence can be adduced to show that the drunkards or moderate drinkers of Montreal were less exposed to cholera by persevering in their bad habits, than they would have been had they become teetotal-drinkers on its first appearance among them? The evidence that we have seen is all on the other side.

4. The following Memorial to the New York Board of Health has been signed by "thousands of respectable citizens." It is dated—let the reader observe—nearly a month after the first appearance of the cholera there, and consequently after there had been ample opportunity to observe the influence of the dram-shops.

To the Honorable, the Board of Health of the city of New York.

The undersigned respectfully represent—that the common use of ardent spirits is destroying the lives of vast numbers of our fellow-citizens, and subjecting others to imminent danger from the existing cholera. It is manifest, from the official reports of your Board, that not only the temperate, but all those who indulge in the occasional use of ardent spirits, are peculiarly exposed to the attacks of this pestilence. Such indulgence, among the laboring poor, especially, is in many ways exposing them to the loss of life, and extending the ravages of disease. It directly predisposes the subjects to attack, and renders the cases more violent and stubborn when they occur. It wastes the means of cleanliness and comfort. It prevents necessary precautions in regard to diet, exposure, &c. It unites multitudes for observing carefully the salutary measures, and for the sake of the few who indulge in the occasional use of ardent spirits, it endangers the lives of the many who are temperate. It tends to widen the influence of the dreadful malady.

This indulgence, which is manifestly depopulating our city of the laboring poor, and many other useful citizens,—leaving destitute widows and orphans, shaking confidence among commercial men—is mainly sustained by the numerous facilities afforded to the thoughtless, for procuring in small quantities, as a protection of the lives of those whose misfortune it is either not to know their danger, or not to possess sufficient firmness to resist the temptations which every where meet the eye.

We, therefore, respectfully request that your Honorable Board will forbid the retailing of ardent spirits, in all groceries, porter-houses, cellars, dram-shops, and other places in this city, under such penalties as shall effectually remove, for the present at least, a nuisance which, we have reason to believe, is more dreadful than all others, in this time of calamity, bereavement and mourning.

The undersigned are aware that such a prohibitory measure may injure temporarily the pecuniary interests of some, but they are fully persuaded that it will remove the occasion of death itself from a far greater number. They conceive also that such an act, at this awful juncture, will arouse those who are most exposed, and lead them to consider the danger, and use salutary precautions to avert it; that it will encourage the philanthropic in the exercise of private charity; that it will render the lives of the virtuous more secure; that it will tend to diminish the power of pestilence—to restore confidence to the laboring poor, and to the friends of the poor, and, with the blessing of God, to diffuse health and gladness once more through our city.

Dated in New York, 20th July, 1832.

Dr. Stephens, President of the Special Medical Council, says of the above: "I heartily approve of the object designed to be attained by the Memorial of citizens to the Board of Health, on the subject of ordering the dram-shops of the city to be closed."

5. The London Board of Health, in the Rules drawn up by them for distribution throughout that metropolis on the first appearance of the cholera there, recommended to "abstain from ardent spirit." The recommendation is unqualified, and applies to those who have, as much as those who have not, been in the habit of spirit-drinking.

6. Dr. Sewall, of Washington city says: "The epidemic and the temperate have no safety but in a speedy and thorough reformation." "We have the most abundant testimony," says Dr. A. W. Ives of New York, "that abstinence, among those who have been intemperate, does not predispose to this sickness, but is, on the contrary against it."

Indications of the state of public opinion that have appeared since the above was written, supersede the necessity of such that we intended to say. The closing of the dram-shops is earnestly recommended in some of the daily papers. A Memorial to the Board of Health, praying that measures may be taken to stop the sale of ardent spirit, has been signed by many of our most respectable citizens, and while we write, a large committee of gentlemen in the several Wards appointed on Friday evening by the Young Men's Temperance Society, are engaged in circulating it. Hard indeed must be the heart, and seared past all hope of being walked to life by human means the conscience, of one who, from the base impulse of appetite or avarice, can resist, in a time like this, such an appeal from the intelligent, the virtuous, and the humane. No matter how cleanly may our streets, how perfectly our dwellings may be purified, or how judicious may be the conduct in every other respect of the temperate and virtuous among us,—so long as the grog shop is suffered to remain open, the most efficient preventive measure possible is neglected,—we invite the pestilence and prepare its victims. We do more than to keep spirit-drinkers, temperate and intemperate, in a fit state to fall before it. We do not stop with preparing to be offered on the altar of degrading and vicious appetite, the hundreds of deluded wretches whom every principle of religion and every feeling of humanity urge us to save from themselves. We invite the pestilence to take from among us—from our friends and from our homes—the virtuous and the worthy—the temperate, the refined, the humane,—the goodly loved inmates of many a happy home—the ornaments and blessings of many a social circle. For it is the creature, among

us, of so many who are intemperate and vicious, that endangers those who are not; and in permitting the continuance of the present facilities and temptations to intemperance and vice, the virtuous and temperate citizens of Boston neglect the imperative duties, not only of humanity but of self-preservation.

We earnestly hope therefore that an immediate and effectual interdiction may be laid on the sale of ardent spirit in this city. We believe public opinion demands it, and would sustain the proper authorities in any measures that may be necessary to effect an object of so much importance and so ardently to be desired. It should be done without any delay,—the sooner the better, on every account. If deferred a few weeks, it may be too late to secure to their full extent the salutary results that might be expected from it if done now.

TO RETAILERS.

From the numerous illustrations that have appeared, of the desolating effects of keeping the dram-shops open, we select the following, in addition to what has already appeared in our columns from time to time.

1. Dr. Rhinshader stated to the N. Y. Board of Health, that four patients were discharged on Tuesday from the Park Hospital, two of whom immediately got drunk, had a second attack of cholera, were taken up in the streets and carried to the Crosby st. Hospital, and died in time to be included in Wednesday's report.

2. It has been remarked by many of our observing citizens, that they have not for several years past seen so much intoxication in our streets, as since the commencement of the ravages of the cholera. This malignant and fatal disease, which has cut off nearly one thousand of our population during the last week, is fed and kept alive by the intemperance of a portion of our population, who are past reformation.

The question arises, shall the industrious and sober mechanics and merchants be driven from the home of their choice, or have their lives and those of their families jeopardized, by the besetting indulgence of a set of beings, who are in some respects below the brute creation, and who infest our streets from early in the morning until late at night, furnishing daily food for the cholera. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

3. Dr. Sewall of Washington, in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated July 20th, says:

"Having visited, since I came to New York, the four great receptacles of cholera patients, viz. the Park, the Green-wich, the Crosby street, and the Bellevue hospitals, and having examined the patients in each of those institutions, and also having conversed freely with Drs. Matt. Stevens, Rhinshader, DeKay, and other leading physicians of the city, I am satisfied that there is far less cause for alarm among our citizens generally than is imagined; for while the cholera, as it has prevailed in New York, is admitted by all to have been strongly marked, severe and fatal, it has been astonishingly discriminating in the selection of its subjects. Out of 204 patients which have been admitted into the Park Hospital since the commencement of the disease, Dr. Howard, the physician of the institution, informs me that only six of the number were temperate persons. All the temperate persons recovered, while one hundred and twenty-two of the others died. The other hospitals give nearly the same result. All citizens of good habits, and who live carefully, are considered as secure from the attack of the disease. Wherever exceptions to this rule have occurred, it has been owing to some powerful exciting cause; and while the citizens of New York generally feel the atmospheric influence sensibly, none but the irregular suffer severely from it."

Now, suppose you continue to sell ardent spirits till your customers begin to be hurried to the grave, one after another, with the most appalling suddenness, and unprepared; suppose you see your customers, and those of men in the same business with yourself, marked out from the mass of the community as the victims of desolating pestilence; and suppose you know this terribly discriminating mortality to be caused by the article that you have furnished and encouraged them to use; and suppose you reflect, when too late to save their lives, that you knew beforehand what would be the results of the course you were pursuing;—will you be able to look at the price of that blood calmly? Do you say that you have been doing it, in effect, for years? But is not the work of death, in which you now seem little engaged, a little too rapid and startling for your comfort?

THE BIBLE IN IRELAND.

We lately published a sketch of the plan and proceedings of the Baptist Irish Society, prepared by its Agent now in this country. From accounts of the late London Anniversary we have prepared the following brief notice of other Societies that are acting for the benefit of the Irish on similar principles.

IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—It is the object of this Society to promote the education and religious instruction of the native Irish through the medium of their own language. It was formed about ten years ago; the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry (Dr. Ryder) is President; and it is supported by members of the Established Church. It has about 50 auxiliaries; its funds for general purposes amounted last year to about 2000l.; and it employs six readers and teachers among the Irish poor in London. It supports preaching every Sabbath in the Irish language, at one Chapel, in London, where more than 100 Roman Catholics have within seventeen months been led to embrace the Protestant faith.—This Society, however, is only an auxiliary of the

IRISH SOCIETY OF DUBLIN—which had under its care, at the date of the last Report, 236 Schools and 10,402 scholars. Its schools are not fixed local establishments, but merely a certain number of scholars assembled in such places as may be obtainable, convenient, or secure from interruption, under itinerant teachers. As its object is not to perpetuate the Irish tongue, but to make it the channel of saving truth to those who have grown up in the use of it, the scholars are mostly adults. At the annual meeting in March last, a declaration in favor of Scriptural education was read, signed by no less than 3221 Roman Catholics who are or have been masters or scholars in the Society's schools, in the King'scourt district. It concludes as follows: "Believing that the Holy Scriptures contain the mind and will of Jehovah to his creatures, that they were given for our learning and instruction in righteousness, and are able to make us wise unto salvation through faith in Christ Jesus, we consider them the only safe and sole basis for the literary education of youth; the only general center, wherein the various religious distinctions can meet; and we are convinced that pure and entire as they emanated from the Deity and were given to man, they are the property, the privilege, and the birth-right of every human being, with which no power on earth has any right to interfere."

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—This Society has been in operation 26 years and has extended its operations to 29 of the 32 counties into which Ireland is divided. It is supported chiefly by friends of the National Church, though a few of its schools are under the superintendence of clergymen of other denominations. Receipts for the last year 9,822l. Number of schools under its care 1569—pupils, 73,655, of whom 36,000 are supposed to be Roman Catholics. Bibles distributed during the year 4,781, Testaments, 12,162.—The Hibernian differs from the Irish Society in this, that the former aims chiefly to educate children by means of the English language, while the principal object of the latter is, to instruct adults by means of the Irish language.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—Supported chiefly by dissenters. It employed last year 34 preachers and teachers, at an expense of about 2000l. It has been in operation 18 years.

LADIES' HIBERNIAN-FEMALE-SCHOOL SOCIETY. Formed in 1823; and has now under its care 223 schools and 11,740 scholars, receiving Scriptural instruction,—half of whom are Roman Catholics.

The Baptist Irish Society, mentioned at the beginning of this article, was formed the same year with the Irish Evangelical Society, and its annual income is about the same. It supports 91 week-day schools, containing more than 9000

children, chiefly Roman Catholics—besides evening schools, Scripture readers, &c.

These Societies all agree in making the Bible the great instrument for enlightening and reforming the Irish. The Hibernian and Irish Societies have been assisted by Government; but that aid is now withdrawn, and the government appropriations are to be employed in the support of schools, in which selections from the Bible are to be used, instead of the entire Scriptures.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SMYRNA, MAY 26, 1832.

Piracy—suspension of some of the schools—letters of Messrs. Arundell, Jetter, &c.

The friends of the Greeks will regret to learn that the pirates are again out, and have plundered several vessels, &c. It is highly probable that as formerly, many Maltese, Italian, &c., have a share in this irritating and abominable commerce; but there are, it is to be feared, enough of the former people concerned in it, to awaken new reproaches against them. The causes of this and all other ills that infect society lie deep in the selfish and sinful passions of human nature, and the occasion which has now called them into exercise, seems to be the changes and unsettled state of the Greek government.

I need not say that it is with deep regret we have been necessitated, from a deficiency in the receipts of our society, to suspend several of our schools. Even that among the assembled hundreds on the island of Ipsara, the native place of the interesting Garfield, must without speedy assistance share the fate of the others. Just at the time when liberated Greece is becoming more than ever accessible to the gospel, and oppressed Turkey groaning under the weight of civil war stretches out her hands for the only blessing which can wipe away the tears of twenty centuries, shall those who daily enjoy the comforting epistles sent first to churches gathered within her borders, relax their exertions to send her this precious gift?

I have only time to add that British brethren here are going forward in their several labors with encouraging success. Rev. Mr. Arundell, the chaplain, divides his services on the Sabbath between the city and the village of Ipsara, while his week-day efforts among the poor of Soudi (the village where he resides) will tend to recommend the gospel book to the Greeks and Turks. Rev. Mr. Jetter, of the Church Missionary Society, is pursuing a similar class of medical labors among the poor of Boujah, where he likewise is actively engaged in conducting Greek schools. Mr. Barker, the Agent of the Bible Society, is about setting out on a tour for the distribution of the Scriptures in Persia. Mr. Lewis of the London Jews Society, through the means of a dispensary and the assistance of three of the Jewish converts who are now funds unwonted access to "the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Sir,—Some time since I violated my master's command by taking from him a sum of money. I am now, disposed to make reparation. If I frankly confess it, it will injure my character.—If I return the amount included in a letter without saying the money was his, which course I take, will it injure the character of God? An answer from yourself or your respondent will much oblige.

ANSWER.—Our correspondent will find his difficulty very clearly stated and satisfactorily solved in the first chapter of "The Young Christian," just published—a book which we heartily recommend to him, and to all other young men. He will carefully examine his own heart, he will be convinced that perfect peace of mind can be restored only by "up and thorough" confession; and the will of God is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the conscience is not assailed without such confession.—As to any supposable injury to reputation—a pure conscience is always the most true and honorable—no one can be comfortable guardian of a good name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons for Christian Families, by the late Dr. Pym, of Portland—a small volume, containing seventeen sermons, published by Crocker & Brewster.—Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Egerton, by Professor Nutting of the Western Reserve College. Perkins & Marvin, set first page of to-day's paper.—Instruction for Young Inquirers, by William James of Edinburgh. James Long. This little volume, which contains a series of discourses intended to explain and enforce the leading Doctrines of the Word of God, has been adopted by the General Sabbath School Union for Scotland, and has passed through six editions in that country.—Hints, designed to aid Christians in their efforts to convert men to God. Frost & Perkins, Philadelphia. The copy before us is of the 1st edition. Rev. Dr. Skinner and Rev. President Beecher are the authors.—The Young Christian: or a Familiar Exposition of the Principles of Christian Duty. By Jacob Abbott, Pierce & Parker. See first page of to-day's paper.—Practical Exercises in English Composition. By R. G. Parker, Lincoln & Edmunds. We believe the author is entirely correct in speaking of the plan and the general features of this work as new; and teachers will find it, if we mistake not, a very valuable assistant in one of the most important and difficult departments of education.—Memoir of John Knill, a little boy who died of the cholera, in St. Paul's church, July 1, 1831. Pierce & Parker. This Memoir was prepared by the boy's father, Rev. Richard Knill, who whose ardent Christian character and unworldly philanthropy our readers have had some opportunity to become acquainted.—Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Davies, formerly President of the College of New Jersey, Massachusetts S. Society. This is the first memoir of the eloquent and devoted Davies, that has been published in a separate volume, or in a form adapted to general circulation.—The Hymns of Macedonia, or History of Alexander the Great, viewed in the light of the Gospel. By William Ladd, author of the "First Soldier," &c. James Loring. A "pearl" book for the young.—Ladies' Family Library. By Mrs. Child. Vol. containing the Lives of Madame De Stael and Madame de Land. Carter & Hendon. This is an interesting volume, and the well-earned reputation of the Editor and the character of the subjects of some of the succeeding volumes, promise a valuable series.—New Hymns, Songs, and Verses, for Little Children: Springfield, G. & H. Merriam.—An Address delivered before the Castile Young Men's Temperance Society, July 4th, 1832. By Rev. George Duffield.—Lectures on the Protective System. By William R. Collier. An extract from a 4th of July Address, on the principles of the system.—The Medical Magazine. Conducted by A. L. Pierson, J. B. Flint, and A. Bartlett. No. 1. Allen & Tishnor. This belongs to the Faculty, and will doubtless commend itself to their attention and patronage. It is a quarterly, of from 60 to 80 pages 8vo. price 24 c. The Pariter, or Lay-Essayist. Allen Danforth, Plymouth. If subscribers enough are obtained, this is to be continued monthly, at 21 c. a year. It is of a religious character.—Scripture Questions on the Life, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ. By Euphrosina, Pierce & Parker. This is a lady in New York who has had much experience in the instruction of the young.—Dr. Chalmers on the Effects of Prayer. Clapp & Hull. This is a Sermon preached by the eloquent author on the day observed in Great Britain as a National Fast on account of the prevalence of cholera. Its republication here is well-timed.

CHEBROKE FART.—Thursday, July 19th, was observed by Proclamation of the Principal Chief, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in the Cherokee Nation, with reference to their national difficulties and dangers.

EDWARD BOSTON, Secretary of the Board of Health, has been elected to the office of the Board of Health, and will take office on the

THE LECTURES at the Medical Institution of Dartmouth

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION

THE LECTURES at the MEDICAL INSTITUTION of BARTHOLOMEW COLLEGE, will commence, the present year, August 30th, and continue fourteen weeks.

On Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics, by W. D. NUSSAY, M. D.

On the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Physiology, by D. GILBERT, M. D.

On Chemistry, Pharmacy and Natural Philosophy, by B. HAIS, A. M.

On Medical Jurisprudence, by the several Professors.

✓ Fees for the course, \$50. Matriculating Fee (paid but once) \$2. Board from \$1.17 to \$1.50 per week.

N. B.—THE NUMBER OF ANATOMY, which is very extensive, has received important additions the last year. THE LIBRARY contains about 30 volumes of the latest works.

Dartmouth College, July 13, 1832. Aug. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-HAVEN

THE subscriber, lately the *President of Languages* in Dickinson College, will open, on the 1st of September, a select boarding school, in New-Haven, for the purpose of giving the English language to *YOUTH*, to whose entire education, intellectual, moral, and religious, he is devoted with attention. With the exception of the study of French, and of the French language, which will be attended to, he will not make any division of labor or responsibility so that all the pupils will be instructed in the same manner, and will be under the same personal influence, and will receive, in their studies, the guidance of the same teacher. The experience of the subscriber has convinced him, that the best manner of giving the French language to a young man, is to have him live in a boarding school with a small number of pupils, under the instruction of a select number of teachers, who will be able to give him the same personal regard, and the same personal influence, as he could give to a single pupil. As regards the intellectual and moral improvement and the personal education of the pupils, the subscriber has no objection to the manner in which the French language is taught in the boarding schools where large numbers are assembled together, and where a variety of teachers are employed. He is, however, of opinion, that the French instructors in such a manner are necessarily diminished.

He will, therefore, be able to give the French language to the pupils, in the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, and all those which will be necessary to the education of the pupils. The English education will be given in the same manner as in the boarding schools, and will be adapted, therefore, may either be fitted for the Colleges, or for the study of the French language, or for the study of the English language.

The terms will be two hundred and fifty dollars a year, payable semi-annually in advance. This will include all charges, usual

those for Boarding, Tutoring, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Heat, and other expenses. Books and Stationery: hence there will be no 'extra' charges. The school will be open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and will be introduced into the school without suspending parents to admission. New-Haven is celebrated for its salubrity, and the site which the subscriber has chosen is a most pleasant and beautiful one, near the shore of the Sound, and the water is pure and delicious. The school is spacious, and has about two acres of land attached to it, the new building will be appropriated for the playground of the school. There will be a school-house, a hall, a kitchen, a dining-room, a wash-house, from the first Wednesday in April; the other, from the 1st of May. No pupils will be received for a less term than six months. Pensions may be made, by letter, to the subscriber at New-Haven, or to the Secretary at New-York. References may be made to Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. James A. Smith, and Rev. Genl. Wm. H. Burleigh, of the Faculty of Yale College, New-Haven. Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Rev. J. M. Mathews, D. D., Rev. John Knapp, D. D., of the Sem. Genl. Francis Talcott, Prof. Talcott, New-Haven, Conn. S. H. Cox, D. D.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE second of the Institution commences on the 7th of August, and continues until Thanksgiving week. The first of the course is the *Primer*, and the second the *Spelling Book*. On Tuesday, the 12th of August, the *English* studies, with Needle-work, by Mrs. L. L. L. will be commenced. The *Latin* studies, on Tuesday, the 19th, will be particularly adapted to the preparation of Female Teachers for Free Schools.

WILLIAM JACKSON
Newton, July 28, 1852.

SWA

DIVISION OF THE MASS. S. U. UNION.

THE Mass. Sabbath School Union composed of the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians, held their annual meeting at the residence of Mr. J. W. C. Smith, on Tuesday, the 24th of Cornhill. The Congregationalists have taken the name of THE MASS. S. U. UNION, and have removed their Depository to No. 24 Cornhill, next door to the *Missionary Rooms*, and nearly opposite to the *Massachusetts Convention Rooms*.

By the terms of settlement between the two Societies, the Congregationalists retain the name of THE Mass. Sabbath School Union, together with the old Sabbath school Treasurers, and the old Depository, No. 24 Cornhill.

THE Mass. Sabbath School Union should be made the name of THE MASS. S. U. UNION.

tions, which they do not intend for the aid of Baptist schools, to
Mass. S. S. SOCIETY, as the Mass. S. S. Union belongs to the

land demotionation.
 T. J. CANNON, 1204 Washington street, Boston, should also be formed
 ed to the SOCIETY, No. 24 Cornhill.
 C. C. DEAN, aged
 THE WORKS OF REV. E. BICKERSTEDT
 CONTAINING Scripture Help, Treatise on Prayer, the C
 C. Deane, The Child's Concerns of Man for Time and Eternity
 Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and the Christian Student.
 1204 Washington street, Boston, should also be formed
 ed to the SOCIETY, No. 24 Cornhill.
 C. C. DEAN, aged
 M. JENKINS' SERMONS. Just received at the Boston B
 Charles Jenkins, Pastor of the Third Congregational Church,
 land, No. 10, 122nd, containing 30 Sermons
 THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN, or a Familiar Illustration of
 Most Versus Female School, Boston. For sale at the B
 Bookstore, by WILLIAM HYDE & Co.

PETER PARLEY'S BOOK OF CURIOSITIES, Natural and Artificial. Official. Illustrated by one hundred Engravings. For sale

DISSENTION on the Prophets, which have been reman-
gled, and at this time are following in the
Thomas Newton, D. D. late Bishop of Bristol. Re-viewed by
W. S. Dolson. Just received by WILLIAM HYDE & CO.
negation street.

FAMILY BIBLES.

ALARGE variety of Quarto, Octavo, School and Pocket
for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

AN INTRODUCTION to the Study of the German Lan-
guage, comprising extracts from the best German prose writers
on Education, and the History of Literature, and a
compendium of the Grammar, affording the means of a ready and ac-
curate knowledge of the Language, and its Literature, and
kum. Instructor in the German Language and Literature
University of Pennsylvania. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN,

STOW'S MEMOIR OF HARRIET DOV

OF Newbury, N. H., who became a Christian at the age of twenty years. In Ten Letters to a Niece. For sale by JAMES H. BROWN, 100 N. 3d St., New York.

This little book has been recommended in the Southern Bazaar Intelligence, Richmond Herald, Boston Recorder, N. E. Chronicle, &c. &c. It is a very interesting and useful work for all persons.

Also, — Blackstone's Works, complete in one volume; — the History of the King and the Prophet. History of the Breeds and the Indians, with handsome cuts. The Bread of Life, by Rev. Joseph C. Ketchum, Waterford, Conn. To be had at the City and County of New York, by J. H. BROWN, 100 N. 3d St.

A new edition of Joseph on Self-Knowledge, with a new preface. These works are undergoing a careful revision.

MUSIC FOR SCHOOLS.

THE JUVENILE LYRE, or Hymns and Songs, religious and cheerful, set to appropriate Music. For the use of Schools, and for the young. By J. H. BROWN, 100 N. 3d St., New York.

It will be recollected that the subject of this work was proposed, and its utility supported, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, in his

ture delivered before the American Institute. This work, it is claimed, is the first of its kind in German schools, having been written since that period and has been so well known to the public for their ability fully to perform its purpose. Each air has a bass and harmony, and is adapted for the parlor and the school-room. Many of the songs are of a religious character, and some of the lyrics some are selected, and a few original.

There are some six hundred of these "Songs of Music," and the preface, as its means of promoting devotional feeling, worship of God; of pure and rational enjoyment; of healthful recreation; of the improvement of the mind; of the cultivation of the mental powers. "No one will question its value as a text-book for the young, and as a source of pleasure and amusement of a questionable character, and it is a confirmation that, in more than one village district, both in the United States and in Germany, and especially in the continent of Europe, it has been found materially to improve the character of the young, and to give them more light to each other, and more obedient to their teachers."

The plan of introducing music into schools is warmly

The pieces sung at the late Juvenile Concerts in this

FAMILY LIFE.

WEEKLY SCIENTIFIC PAPER. Under the able and experienced management of the Editor, the commencement in the regular series on the fourth Saturday of the month of the *Family Life*, has been a most successful one. The paper is published in a simple, readable, and useful form, so as to furnish topics of conversation to families; 2. to present regular treatises on several subjects of importance to the community; 3. to co-operation between parents and teachers; 4. to present articles on the subjects of Science and Literature; 5. to apply the principles of Science and Literature to the various branches of the human mind and the other industries; 6. to appropriate science, found in the book of reference, to the practical application of the same; 7. to present among both sexes, and all classes and ages of the community, a series of interesting and useful articles, for its own benefit. The paper is published weekly, for six cents per copy, and is sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in the city.

To be conducted by JOSIAH HOLBROOK and others,
Boston, August 1, 1832.

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSIT
UNDER the direction of the Mass. Sabbath School Union
situated at the old Strand, No. 47 Cornhill, where is
also a complete assortment of **SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS**,
including the publications of the American S. S. Union and the
S. Union, and a great variety of miscellaneous works, suited
to S. Libraries. Audiences are constantly making to each day
Sabbath School Libraries furnished, as usual, at the lowest
prices.
JULY 25. 18. HENRY J. HOWLAND,

DRAB HATS.
HARVEY WILSON, 75 Washington street, has for Sale
an assortment of **DRAB HATS.**

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nners, have go
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